

Pharmacology Review Class Prep Day 1

Mental Health Medications:

1. What is an important teaching point when your client is first prescribed Fluoxetine?  
An important teaching point is that fluoxetine may take at least 4 weeks until it starts being effective.
2. What should you teach your patient who is prescribed Phenelzine?  
You should educate the client to avoid eating foods that are high in tyramine to prevent hypertension crisis.
3. What is one of the most serious side effects of Venlafaxine?  
Serotonin syndrome
4. What antidepressant aids in smoking cessation?

Bupropion is an antidepressant that aids in smoking cessation.

5. What is the therapeutic window for lithium? What are S/S of lithium toxicity? What are expected side effects of lithium?

The therapeutic range for lithium is 0.8 to 1.2 mEq/L. The clinical manifestations of lithium toxicity are severe n/v, severe hand tremors, confusion, and blurred vision. The side effects of lithium include h/a, n/v, drowsiness, diarrhea, dry mouth, increased thirst, and urination.

6. What is the difference between first generation and second-generation antipsychotics? What do you need to teach your patients?

**First-generation antipsychotics therapeutically utilized to treat positive symptoms of schizophrenia whereas Second-generation antipsychotics are used in treating both positive and negative symptoms. You need to educate clients that first-generation antipsychotics can lead to neuromuscular side effects, such as Parkinson's, akathisia, tardive dyskinesia, and dystonia. Second-generation antipsychotics can lead to metabolic side effects such as weight gain, hyperlipidemia, hyperglycemia, and can develop insulin resistance.**

Herbal Therapies: Match the herbal medication with the appropriate drug interaction:

A. St. John's Wort 2	1. Can increase hypoglycemia effects of diabetic medications
B. Black Cohosh 5	2. Decreases effectiveness of oral contraceptives

C. Echinacea	4	3. Increased Risk for Bleeding
D. Ginger Root	1	4. Chronic use can decrease the effects of medications for TB, HIV, and cancer
E. Feverfew	3	5. Increases effects of antihypertensive meds, estrogen substitute

Neurological Medications:

1. What is Carbidopa/ Levodopa prescribed to treat? Parkinson's symptoms
  - a. What is important to teach your client who is taking this drug?  
It can take 2-3 weeks to see effectiveness; take the medication as prescribed and do not abruptly stop taking. Encourage client to report psychosis or suicide ideation.
2. Why are anticholinergic drugs prescribed for Parkinson's disease?  
Anticholinergic medications inhibit the action of acetylcholine, which is a neurotransmitter that influences movement.
3. What common drug is used to decrease spasticity when treating MS?  
Baclofen

Chemotherapy Medications:

1. List three common side effects of cytotoxic chemotherapy:
  - a. N/V
  - b. Hair loss
  - c. Bone marrow suppression
2. Your client is receiving IV doxorubicin to treat her breast cancer and complains of burning at the IV site. What is your priority intervention? Stop the IV doxorubicin infusion immediately.

Pain Medications:

1. Opioid/ Narcotic Medications
  - a. 1 mg Dilaudid = 5 mg morphine
2. Name 4 side effects of morphine you should teach your client:
  1. Drowsiness/ sleepiness
  2. Constipation
  3. N/V
  4. Slowed breathing
3. A client is prescribed a transdermal Fentanyl patch Q72 hours. You applied the patch 30 minutes ago and your patient is still complaining of pain. What would be your priority action?  
**Educate the client that the transdermal fentanyl patch takes 12-24hrs to reach therapeutic levels. It can still be admin. For breakthrough pain.**

Kimberly Joseph

Cardiac Medications: Match the Drug with the correct patient teaching and **identify the drug classification**.

A. Hydrochlorothiazide <b>3</b> Class: Thiazide diuretic	1. Monitor for Angioedema
B. Digoxin <b>5</b> Class: Cardiac glycoside	2. Check BP before taking medication and monitor for ankle swelling
C. Metoprolol <b>4</b> Class: Beta-1 selective beta-blocker	3. Increases urination
D. Amlodipine <b>2</b> Class: Calcium channel blocker	4. Monitor HR for bradycardia
E. Enalapril <b>1</b> Class: ACE inhibitor	5. Toxicity includes visual hallucinations such as (halos) and anorexia in the elderly